

ARMY ON DAHU AND NATIONAL GUARD SERVED NEWS QUICKLY

'The Advertiser' Gives First Information of President's Call For Militia and Rumors of Actual War Take Wing Directly

UNITED STATES FORCES HERE PROBABLY REMAIN

Governor Pinkham Does Not Believe Hawaiian Regiments Included in Mexican Campaign, According To Washington Plan

NEWS that President Wilson had called out the militia organization in all States, on account of the Mexican situation, came to The Advertiser in a special bulletin from The Associated Press, at about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was communicated to the various army posts, where naturally there was intense interest in the situation.

Rumors that war had been declared, and that troops from Hawaii, including the national guard, would have to go, were soon about town, and The Advertiser was besieged with inquiries for the facts.

Hawaii Not Included

The call issued by the President, as stated in the despatch received, was for the national guardmen of "every State," and it is assumed that this does not include the Territory of Hawaii. Even on the Koolau side of the Island the rumor of war got abroad, and inquiries came from there regarding the situation. All through the night the Advertiser telephone was kept busy by seekers for information on the subject. The special bulletin received in the afternoon was given out at all the army posts.

No Official Advice

Brig-Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding the Hawaiian Department, has received no official advice from Washington with reference to the developments on the Mexican border. He was interested last night to learn from The Advertiser that the militia of the mainland has been called upon for service along the border, and when asked if he thought it probable that the regular troops stationed here would be called to the mainland in the event of hostilities, said he was not prepared to discuss that matter.

"We have our own little job on hand here," said the general, and then he asked if the National Guard of Hawaii was included in the President's call for the militia. When advised that the despatches specified only the militia of "every State" of the Union he made no comment.

Work For Guard Here

Another high officer attached to headquarters of the Hawaiian Department said last night that in the event of hostilities between the United States and Mexico he would not be surprised if orders came from Washington for most of the troops of the Oahu garrisons to return to the mainland.

"I do not think it at all probable that the National Guard of Hawaii will be taken to the Mexican border," said this officer. "Should the war department find it necessary to call to the mainland the regular troops on duty here it is altogether likely that the national guard would be expected to remain at home and in a way perform the duties of the regular organizations in Oahu."

Governor Makes Statement

Brig-Gen. Samuel L. Johnson, adjutant-general of the Territory, could not be located last night, but Governor Pinkham made it known to The Advertiser that as yet he had received no word from the secretary of war with reference to the mobilization of the territorial national guard for any purpose.

"In official correspondence with the war department some time ago," the governor said, "I was given to understand that the local militia regiments probably would not be called to the mainland in the event of war with Mexico."

HINDOO PHILOSOPHER AND POET STUDYING IN JAPAN

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji.)

TOKIO, June 17.—R. Tagore, noted Hindoo philosopher and poet, is now visiting Kamakura, the ancient seat of the Shogunates. This city is rich in temples, shrines, and will give the noted visitor an opportunity to study. He will leave Japan soon for the United States, where he will lecture at a number of universities. Tagore is the only man in the Orient who has received the Nobel Prize.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at that time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

PRESIDENT CALLS NATIONAL GUARD TO BORDER

State of War Exists On Part of Carranzistas

Greasers Prepare For Hostilities With Yankees

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Wilson yesterday called out the national guardmen of all the States for immediate active duty on the Mexican border, and to relieve regulars on home duty who may be needed for service in Mexico. While in taking this step the President carefully reaffirms his former statements of no intention to intervene in Mexico, except to protect Americans and chase bandits; the Mexican de facto government has taken warlike steps, and conditions of warfare, without a declaration of war, already exist along the line of the Rio Grande.

Situation Acute Along Border

Preparations for hostilities are being made at all points and Mexican Consul Garcia, at El Paso, Texas, has sent his family back to their own country, packed all his effects and is prepared to leave at a moment's notice. He stated yesterday that he would not leave himself until he received orders from Carranza.

The entire country is in a turmoil of preparation as a result of the President's order. It calls about 145,000 men from civil life, and in every city they are being gathered together.

The peaceful pronouncements of the American government are a remarkable contrast to the warlike actions of the Mexican

PERSHING IS READY FOR ATTACK

ADVISES SITUATION NOW TENSE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS BY FEDERAL WIRELESS)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Brig-Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American force which entered Mexico in pursuit of Villa, and which is vastly outnumbered by the Carranza armies between it and the American border, was heard from last night, after the President had called out the militia of the country, and soldiers had begun to move from all directions towards the border.

Pershing described the condition he is facing as "very tense," owing to Mexican hostility. He added that he was "prepared for eventualities," which is taken to mean that he is expecting at any time to be attacked and has his plans to meet the larger Mexican armies which may attempt the capture or destruction of his force.

It is understood that the Mexican general has a force of fifty or sixty thousand men with which to attack General Pershing's force of less than 5000, far from its base and with doubtful lines of communication.

government, which has already committed hostile acts. There is little doubt now that Carranza, backing up his ignored ultimatum of a few days ago, demanding withdrawal of American troops in Mexico, intends to force a war upon the country.

Secretary of War Baker made a statement last night after the calling out of the militia of the country, to the effect that the action decided upon was solely for the protection of Americans.

Militia Will Serve Funston

"In view of the prevailing conditions," he said, "and to insure complete protection of American lives and property, the President decided to call substantially all the militia of the Nation. They will be mostly sent to the Mexican border, there to be used just as Major-General Funston directs."

"The calling out of the militia has no relation to General Pershing's expedition, and is not in con-

templation of any additional entry of Mexican territory, except when it may be necessary to pursue bandit forces which invade American soil and commit outrages."

Situation Grows Steadily Worse

"The situation as developing made it essential that American forces on the border be increased, for these defensive purposes."

Further announcements by both the war and navy departments were to the effect that the mobilization of the militia was not due to any new advice just received regarding the conditions, but to the fact that the situation had steadily been growing more tense for the past two weeks, and with evident dangers of more raids by Mexicans across the border line, it was decided that American forces to patrol the long border must be increased.

An important effect of the mobilization of the guardsmen, it was also stated, will be the release of about 30,000 regulars, for immediate service in Mexico in the event of open hostilities. This means that some of the garrisoned regulars at various points throughout the country can be relieved by militia, and used for duty in the war that seems to be at hand.

Brig-Gen. Albert L. Mills of the general army staff and chief of the division of militia affairs, estimates that the minimum number of men who will be called to duty as a result of the President's action in summoning the militia for active service is 145,000.

California Has Militia Ready

California made the quickest response, with a despatch from Adjutant-General Thomas, at Sacramento, to the effect that the California national guard would be ready with 4000 men, all prepared to leave for the front, in forty-eight hours.

It is believed that the mobilization will proceed much more rapidly in all States than was the case

California Guard Ready To Send Its Militia

when the national guard was called out by President McKinley, for the war with Spain. Since then the militia has increased in numbers and efficiency of organization.

Carranza Seeks To Provoke War

Officials here are of the opinion that Carranza has no other intention than that of provoking war, and though the administration continues to preserve its attitude of peaceful intentions, except as against bandits who cross the border, they take little stock in such efforts to give a peaceful aspect to the situation. The failure of Carranza to co-operate with Pershing, or to stop border depredations, and the evident hostility of his administration towards America, lead to gloomy opinions regarding the chance of avoiding a clash between the two nations.

Pershing Force Is Outnumbered

The American forces, it is therefore thought, will soon be crossing into Mexico on a real military expedition. In the meantime, there is a good deal of uneasiness about the situation of General Pershing's force, which is outnumbered more than ten to one.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has ordered several gunboats on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides, to proceed at once to Mexican waters.

WAR WITH MEXICO WON BY AMERICANS

Seventy Years Ago United States Was Called Upon To Humble Greaser Government

Seventy years ago the United States and Mexico fought their first war, a conflict which has been overshadowed in great degree by the Civil war. It ended in the defeat of Mexico and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, according to the Mexican division, but this territory included the present states of California, Nevada and Utah most of New Mexico and Arizona and portions of Colorado and Wyoming.

Recognition by the United States of the independence of Texas in 1845 and its annexation in 1846 were primary causes of the war. Moreover, the United States assumed the claim of Texas to territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Mexico naturally disputed this claim on the part of Texas and the United States; and, it should be added, the independence of Texas never had been recognized by Mexico, and reconquest was planned.

War Spirit Not General

The United States certainly was not a unit in the declaration of war or in its prosecution. That the slave states wished to secure more slave territory was the cry of the Whigs.

Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered in July, 1846, to move into the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and he entered it with 3000 men, establishing his forces at Corpus Christi, south of Nueces bay. John S. Hildell was despatched by President Polk to Mexico in November of that year to propose indemnity for Mexico's claims to Texas, and probably also to try to purchase California; but he was not received, and returned to the States in March, 1846.

General Taylor in the meantime had been ordered to advance, and he departed from Corpus Christi March 12, 1846. He reached the shores of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros, Mexico, March 28. Mexico regarded the advance as an invasion of her territory and therefore as an act of war.

War Formally Declared

A small reconnoitering force of Americans was attacked and overwhelmed by a larger force of Mexicans north of the Rio Grande April 25.

News of this disaster, received in Washington, caused President Polk to send to congress his war message of May 11, 1846 advising it of the "invasion" of American soil by Mexican forces.

May 13, 1846, Congress declared that a state of war existed.

MEXICANS SEIZE THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Telegraph System and Telephones Are Cut Off

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

TUCSON, Arizona, June 19.—The military authorities of the Mexican state of Sonora have seized the Mexican portions of the Southern Pacific railroad, and have cut all telegraph lines between that state and the United States. Telephone wires have also been cut.

The use of the railway lines was refused to Americans fleeing from the country, and Americans are arriving in automobiles from Nacozari, a short distance across the border directly south of Tombstone.

At Nacozari an anti-American demonstration was held yesterday, after news had been received that Carranza had refused to allow Americans the use of trains, and all Americans are hastening, by any means available, to get on the north side of the Rio Grande.

The seizure of the railway property was understood here as an act of war, and it was supposed that it meant that hostilities had broken out. However, as no news came from Washington of any declaration of war, it is supposed that there is still some chance of peace.

American refugees arriving from Mexico do not encourage this view. They say that Mexico has in reality begun war without declaring war, and is rapidly taking military advantage of the United States while the latter attempts to preserve an attitude of peace.

The Mexicans are inflamed with anti-American spirit, and all the speeches and notes and acts of President Wilson, in an effort to show friendliness and desire to avoid conquest of Mexico, have no effect.

From Nogales come further reports of severed telephone and telegraph wires, and of American refugees.

At several points across the border near Douglas there were demonstrations of anti-American feeling, with inflammatory speeches. Early in the day the situation here was so alarming that an attack was expected, but later the excitement calmed to some extent.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN WAITING

EL PASO, June 19.—Five thousand and American troops are at Douglas awaiting eventualities. The most active preparations are going on both sides of the border, for possible hostilities. On the American side there are extra precautions to prevent the smuggling of ammunition across the border.

The possibilities that Mexico's best equipped armies, which are composed of men who have been at war now for several years, might attempt a much more serious invasion of American territory than Villa's raid on Columbus, are discussed with a good deal of excitement at many border points.

General Funston's forces are watching the lengthy border more carefully than ever before. In view of the smallness of his forces, considering the length of the border and the strength of the army that might attack should Carranza make an aggressive move, the news that President Wilson had called out the national militia, with a view to reinforcing Funston, was received here with great enthusiasm.

It is reported that Mexican civilians near the border are arming and training with a view to aiding the military, claiming fear of an American invasion. Federal and state officials of Sonora are leaving for Hermosillo, southwards, and taking with them the government funds and records.

A report from Colonia, near the City of Mexico, says that the Carranzistas there are arming civilians for war with the United States.

Lower California May Be Neutral If War Comes

SAN DIEGO, June 19.—That the territory of Lower California may be deserting Mexico is indicated by news received here from that region. The governor of the territory is reported as declaring that it will remain neutral, in the apparently inevitable war between Mexico and the United States.

It is thought here that in the event of the war taking place and Lower California assuming this attitude, she will pass forever out of the control of Mexico.

Lower California is a long strip of land, reaching far to the south of the state of California, and separated from Mexico except for a very small border line at the north, by the Gulf of California. Its most important and best known port is Magdalena bay, which has been much discussed as an important strategic point, and was at one time talked of as being coveted by Japan.

JAPANESE HOLD STRIKE MEETING

According to wireless messages from Japanese at Honolulu to one of the local Japanese newspapers, published yesterday, a strike meeting was called at Kukuhihue Saturday.

There was a good deal of excitement on the part of the plantation laborers but they decided to proceed slowly before declaring a general strike. A committee consisting of S. Hino, Y. Hanaka and Seki was appointed to wait on the plantation manager and discuss the grievances of the laborers.

As a result of the conference Manager W. P. Naquin has promised the laborers that the plantations will pay the twenty per cent advance wage bonus for April and May at an early date, and serious trouble has been averted, the despatches state.

CITIZENS PUNISHED FOR FEEDING SLAVS

German Military Governor In West Flanders Takes Drastic Measures Against People

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

AMSTERDAM, June 19.—The German military governor of Roulers, in Flanders, has ordered the population to remain indoors for a day or two as punishment because citizens have been detected giving food supplies to Russian prisoners who are being employed on agricultural work.

Advice is that severe military punishment was given to eight citizens of the town.

Roulers is a city of about twenty thousand population. According to reports received from there the population has greatly annoyed the German administration by showing sympathy with Russian prisoners working in the fields, and when it was found that the sympathy had led to donations of food supplies additional to the rations allowed the prisoners, punishment was inflicted.

DARING GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED

Captain Boelke, Champion Aviator of Kaiser's Army, Brought Down in France

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, June 19.—Captain Boelke, Germany's champion aviator, is reported to have been killed in an engagement with French airmen at Verdun.

According to the reports received from Paris, his machine was shot down two days ago by a French aviator, and it is believed that he lost his life. Captain Boelke is one of the most daring and successful of all the German airship men, and has a record of many successful engagements. As his machine did not fall within the French lines, it is impossible definitely to verify the report of his death, but observers of the engagement in which his machine was sent to earth say that it is almost certain that he perished.

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VIENNA SAYS CZERNOWITZ HAS FALLEN IN RUSSIAN DRIVE

Austria-Hungary Makes Official Announcement of Loss of Stronghold and General Retreat of Forces of Franz Josef

SLAVS ARE STRIKING HARD AT CARPATHIANS

Teutonic Reports Are To Effect That Legions of Czar Are Reversed Northward of Bukovina, But Discounted By Allies

VIENNA, June 19.—The fall of Czernowitz, under the attacks of the Russian forces, has been officially announced, but the retiring Austrian forces claim to have destroyed forts and saved their supplies and most of their guns.

The capture of this stronghold places the Russian advance well within the enemy territory, in the Bukovina, and apparently on an offensive movement against the Southern end of the Carpathians, and directed against Hungary. The Russians appear to be attempting a repetition of the great movement of the earlier days of the war, in which their heaviest forces seemed at one time to be about to cross the mountain range and pour on to the plains of Hungary.

Further north, threatening Lemberg and Przemyel, are co-operating armies with which the Russian commanders are resuming the offensive that was so crushingly defeated by the counter German drive in which Von Hindenburg took Warsaw and nearly took Riga.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT STILL IN PROGRESS

LONDON, June 19.—A despatch from headquarters at a point not named says that in giving up Czernowitz the Austrians retreated towards the Carpathians, where they are believed to have ordered strong defenses. The capture of the city was only achieved after hard fighting, especially when the Russians attempted the passage of the river Pruth. The Austrians strongly defended their bridges, but retired rapidly when the Russians in strength began to reach the right bank of the river. Men and Guns Taken

A thousand Austrians left behind were taken prisoners when the Russians forced the passage of the river, and some guns were also taken.

In the fighting northward of Bukovina despatches from both Berlin and Vienna told of victories against the Russian attacks.

In the Russian province of Volhynia the Germans have held their ground after desperate fighting, and claim a victory. The Russian invasion of the Austro-Hungarian province of Galicia has also been checked, says Vienna.

Reinforcements From France
A despatch from Petrograd says that the military leaders believe that some of the forces they are now attacking have been brought from the French frontier. In spite of these reinforcements, says the Petrograd war office, the German and Austrian forces are being steadily driven back.

Great importance is attached by the war experts to the report that the Russian attacks have caused withdrawal of German forces from France. It is assumed that this will mean a weakening of the western line that may end the long battle of Verdun and perhaps furnish opportunity for the long-discussed offensive by the Franco-British armies.

Verdun Fight Keeps Up

However, Paris reports that the fighting at Verdun was severe again yesterday. Fresh attacks were made by large forces of Germans, but all of them were unsuccessful, says the Paris war office. Heavy German losses were sustained in the attempts to carry French positions which were well covered by artillery. The attacks were directed mainly on Dead Man's Hill and the Thimont sectors, fought over repeatedly during the past three months. The struggles of the day ended with all the positions that were attacked remaining in the hands of the French.

PENSION BILL PASSES BUT AMOUNT IS REDUCED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The pension bill, carrying an appropriation of \$158,000,000, has passed Congress. Last year's bill carried an appropriation of \$165,518,200, paid to survivors of the wars, their widows and dependents. In 1913 and 1914 the disbursements, in round figures, were \$175,000,000 and \$173,000,000 respectively.

TORPEDO SINKS TEUTONIC STEAMERS IN BALTIC SEA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

COPENHAGEN, June 17.—Two German steamships have been sunk in the Baltic by torpedoes. Fishermen say they saw the vessels sink.